

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 13., NO. 22.

BRANDON MAN., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1895.

FIVE CENTS.

Nine..... Municipalities.....

Are using FLEMING'S GOMBER
POISON because it is the BEST
they can get. Don't let your
crops waste for the want of atten-
tion. Order Fleming's Poison
at once.....

FLEMING'S DRUG STORES BRANDON AND WAWANESA.

LEGAL.

LEECH & ROYAL, Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Winnipeg, Man. Office: 267 Main Street,
P.O. Box 22.
J. Billyard Leech. C. Henri Royal.

LAND SURVEYORS.

H. G. DICKSON, D. L. S., Surveyor and Civil
Engineer. Municipal work, bridge plans,
Specifications, etc. Specially authorized to
make corrections in official survey of Town-
ship Lands. Correspondence in English.
Office: City Hall, Brandon, Man.

MEDICAL.

W. S. THOMPSON, M.D., and C. M. LEECHES,
Ed. Office: Fleming Block. Residence:
Edgar's Terrace, Box 9, Brandon, Man.

DENTAL.

S. W. McINNIS, Graduate of Philadelphia
Dental College. Successor to F. E. Boering,
Dentist. Office: Corner of 9th Street and
Rover Avenue. Gas for painless extraction
of teeth. Teeth without plates. Office always
open. Telephone 177.

JEWELLERS.

C. J. CARVE, Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Royal Avenue, between 10th and 11th Streets,
opposite Post Office, Brandon, Man.

WANTS.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTS A SITUATION
—Well acquainted with all departments of the
business, either in town or country. A good
house the main object. Call at or write The
Mail Office.

LOST—One Blackmare Colt, Clyde 3
years old, lost from foot white, streak of white
on upper lip, hind thin rope on neck. Please
notify Wm. McInnis, Section 22, Township
24 and Range 26, Brandon P.O.

PASTOR WANTS TO LET.—The undersigned
is prepared to take a number of horses and
cattle for pasture, by the month, for the
season. Terms reasonable. Apply to
F. E. LAWRENCE, Currier's Landing,
Chatter P.O.

WANTED HELP.—Bellevue men in every
locality (local or traveling) to introduce a new
discovery and keep our show cards tucked up
on trees, fences and brooks throughout town
and country. Satisfactory employment. Com-
pensation or salary 50¢ per month and expenses
and money deposited in bank when started.
For particulars write The World Medical
Electric Co., P.O. Box 22, London, Ontario,
Canada.

OSCAR WILDE. You must have it.
All about him, his
writings, his life, his
trials, his death. Send for
the book. 50¢. Toronto
Publishing Co., Toronto,
Canada.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

DR. AGNEW, Specialist, late assistant
surgeon, Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Office: Bartlett's Drug Store, Rossier Avenue,
Brandon, Man.

R. D. EVANS, AUCTIONEER

Household, Real Estate and Farmers'
SALES A SPECIALTY. Agent G. N. W.
Telephone 177. SYNDICATE BLOCK.

BRANDON. MAN.

T. GREEN, BUTCHER,

ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MAN.

S. H. BIGG.....

TRANSFER, WOOD AND COAL.

Orders to be left at Murdoch's
Second-hand Store, 50th Street.

TELEPHONE NO. 33.

Rossier Avenue, Brandon, Man.

COWAN & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought
and sold.

Money to Loan on Real Estate and
Personal Securities.

OFFICE: Daly & Caldwell's Block,
Rossier Avenue,
BRANDON, MAN.

YOU

WILL
FIND
SATISFACTION
IN
USING

EMPRESS TEA

It is an absolutely PURE INDIAN
TEA and the best that can be produced
for the money.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER POUND.

Sold only in one-pound packages by

W. LAWSON,

WALLACE & CO.,

W. DOWLING & CO.,

WHITELAW TRADING CO.,

AND

PARRISH & LINDSAY.

SMITH & BURTON

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

BRANDON, MAN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MANITOBA

AND N. W. T.

--Gentlemen.. It Takes

a Long Arm

Who have not yet availed them-
selves of the opportunity of getting

A FIRST-CLASS SUIT

SEASONABLE GOODS

at the price of

INFERIOR GOODS,

MAKE AND FIT,

are respectfully invited to inspect
my goods and prices before order-
ing elsewhere, either in this city or
abroad, as my reputation or

STYLE OF MAKE,

FIRST-CLASS FIT,

QUALITY OF MATERIAL

has long since been established;
no further recommendations are
necessary.

J. S.

LAUGHTON.

THE NEW PALATIAL WHITE HOUSE

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

For the past two months dozens
of carpenters, plasterers, plumbers,
painters and decorators have been
hard at work from morning until
night, repairing and adding im-
provements to this "well-known
store"—and now the blackened and
grim walls have been transformed
into

"THE FINEST, BRIGHTEST AND
"BEST APPOINTED STORE IN
"THE PROVINCE.....

But after all the store comes second to
the ELEGANT STOCK that its shelves
and counters bear.

In a few days we will have our NEW
PARCEL AND CASH SYSTEM IN
operation. This will be the finest in
use west of the Metropolis and we re-
spectfully ask you to come and see it
in operation.

GRAND OPENING, FRIDAY AND
SATURDAY, 21ST AND 22ND JUNE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SUMMER
GOODS.....

NATION & SHEWAN.

We labor under great difficulties in
maintaining an efficient system of pri-
mary education. The school taxes
bear heavily upon our people. The
large amount of land which is taken
from the public domain to a large extent of
country over which our small population is
scattered presents obstacles to efficiency
and progress. The reforms effected in
1890 have given a strong impetus to
educational work, but the difficulties
which are inherent in our circum-
stances have conspired to beget. It will
be obvious that the establishment of a
set of Roman Catholic schools followed
by a set of Anglican schools and possi-
bly Mennonite, Icelandic and other
schools would so impair our present sys-
tem that any approach to even our
present general standard of efficiency
would be quite impossible.

We contemplate the inauguration
of such a state of affairs with very grave
apprehension. We have no hesitation
in saying that there cannot be
suggested any measure which to our
minds would more seriously imperil the
development of our province.

We believe that when the remedial
order was made, there was a
available to Your Excellency-in-council,
full and accurate information as to the
workings of our former system of
schools. We also believe that there
was lacking the means of forming a
correct judgement as to the effect upon
the province of the changes indicated
in the order.

Being impressed with this view we
respectfully submit that it is not yet
too late to make a full and deliberate
investigation of the whole subject.
Should such a course be adopted we
shall cheerfully assist in affording the
most complete information available.

An investigation of such a kind would
furnish a substantial basis of fact upon
which a conclusion could be formed with
a reasonable degree of certainty.

It is urged most strongly that upon so
important a matter, involving, as it
does, the religious feelings and convic-
tions of different classes of the people
of Canada and educational interests of
a province which is expected to become
one of the most important in the Do-
minion, no hasty action should be
taken but that, on the contrary, the
greatest care and deliberation should
be exercised and a full and thorough
investigation made.

While we do not think it proper to
enter upon a legal argument in this
memorial, we deem it our duty to
briefly call attention to some of the
legal and constitutional difficulties
which surround the case. It is held
by some authorities that any action
taken by the parliament of Canada
upon the subject will be irrevocable.
While this opinion may or may not be
held to be sound, it is in our judg-

ment only necessary to point out that
there are substantial grounds for en-
tertaining such an opinion. In order to
emphasize the necessity for acquiring
a most ample knowledge of the facts
before any suggestion of parliamentary
action is made.

It will be admitted that the two
essentials for an effective and substan-
tial restoration of Roman Catholic
privileges are:

1. The right to levy school taxes.
2. The right to participate in the
legislative school grant.

Without these privileges the separate
schools cannot be properly carried on,
and without them, therefore, any pro-
posed restoration of privileges would
be illusory.

It may be held that the power to
collect taxes for school boards by our
formed educational statutes were con-
ferred by virtue of the provisions of
section 2 of section 92 of the
British North America act, and not by
virtue of the provisions of section 22
of the Manitoba act. If this view be
well founded, then that portion of the
act of 1890 which abolished the said
right to collect taxes is not subject to
appeal to your excellency-in-council,
and the remedial order and any subse-
quent legislative act of the parliament
of Canada (in so far as they may pur-
port to restore the said right) will be
ultra vires.

The Legislature.

To His Excellency the governor-gen-
eral-in-council: The memorial of the
Legislative Assembly of the province of
Manitoba humbly sheweth. We have
received from His Honor the Lieuten-
ant-governor the order which Your Ex-
cellency-in-council was pleased to make
upon the 21st day of March, 1895, after
hearing the appeal of the Roman
Catholic minority of this province,
which order is in the words following:

The text of the remedial order and of
the memorial which Hon. Mr. Green-
way will move on Monday are then given,
the latter being as follows:

The reply is in the form of memor-
ial addressed to His Excellency the
governor-general of Canada in council.
It first recites the remedial order and
then submits the following:

The privileges by the said order we
are commanded to restore to our Roman
Catholic fellow citizens are substan-
tially the same privileges which they
enjoyed previously to the year
1890. Compliance with the terms
of the order would restore Catholic
separate schools with no more satis-
factory guarantee for their efficiency
than existed prior to the said date.

The educational policy embodied in
our present status was adopted after an
examination of the results of the policy
thereof followed under which the
separate Roman Catholic schools, now
sought to be restored, had existed for a
period of upwards of nineteen years.
The said schools were said to be found
inefficient. As conducted under
the Roman Catholic section of the
board of education they did not possess
the attributes of modern public schools.

Their conduct, management, and regu-
lation were defective. As a result of
leaving a large section of the population
with no better means of education than
was supplied, many people grew up in
a state of illiteracy. So far as we are
aware there has never been an attempt
made to defend these schools on their
merits, and we do not know of any
ground upon which the expenditure of
public money upon their support could
be justified.

We are therefore compelled to re-
spectfully state to Your Excellency in
Council that we cannot accept the re-
sponsibility of carrying into effect the
terms of the remedial order. Objec-
tions upon principle may be taken to
any modification of our educational
statutes which would result in the es-
tablishment of one or more sets of sepa-
rate schools. Apart, however, from the
objections upon principle there are seri-
ous objections from a practical educa-
tional standpoint. Some of these ob-
jections may be briefly indicated:

We understand that it has been late-
ly suggested that private funds of the
Roman Catholic church and people had
been invested in school buildings and
land that are now appropriated for
public school purposes. No evidence
of such fact has ever been laid before
us so far as we can ascertain, but we
profess ourselves willing if any such
justice can be established, to make
full and fair compensation therefor.

In conclusion, we beg respectfully to
place on record our continued loyalty
to Her Majesty the Queen, and to the
laws which the parliament of
Great Britain has in its wisdom seen fit
to enact for the good government
of Canada.

Provincial and Territorial.

An interesting freak was foisted on
the farm of W. Bailey one day last week
by one of his mares. The foal had no
front legs and the hind were twice the
natural size. The eyes were not in their
proper position while the bow of
the neck instead of being up and down
the natural way, was sideways. It had
one ear like a cow and its nose was
broad and shaped similar to a camel.
The colt lived ten minutes.—Carberry
Express.

Mr. McCracken, of Broadway, arrived
in town on Saturday in charge of a
string of running horses from Canni-
ngton Manor which he will train here for
our races on June 20th and 21st. They
are a fine bred lot and are worthy of
inspection. They consist of Uncle
Dick, black stallion, four year old by
Renown, day Bonny Lee by Lochiel;
Lady Betty, chestnut mare, three years
old, by Jase Phillips, dam Gertrude B.
Brandonite, chestnut stallion, three
years old, by Piccolo, dam Lady Go
Lightly by Gilly; Picanniny, chestnut
colt two years old by Jase Phillips dam
Cleomartin by imported London; Dick-
taken, chestnut colt two years old by
Jase Phillips dam Gertrude B.—Carberry
Express.

R. Scott's creamery at Shoal Lake,
costing \$7,000, with \$4,000 insurance,
was destroyed by fire Wednesday.

Arch. Leitch, who along with two
brothers owns a milling business at
Oak Lake, arrived in the city yester-
day from a tour of inspection of his
timber sawmills, by which he is pre-
paring ties to fulfil a large contract
with which he has been entrusted.
He leaves to-day for a further tour.

45 Blown Up.

Fall River, Mass., June 14.—Henry
Langley's harness shop, a four story
building, 14 County street, was blown
up by naphtha this morning. Over
forty men were at work in the building
at the time of the explosion and only
six have thus far been taken out of the
wreckage. The fate of the others is
unknown.

It is now definitely ascertained that
there was forty-five men and women
in the building at the time of the ex-
plosion. Nine of them are reported to
have escaped alive. Seven bodies have
been taken out of the ruins so far.
This leaves twenty-nine to be account-
ed for. The fire department, the
police, and all the doctors in the city
are at the scene.

The catastrophe was caused by a
new boiler exploding in the basement
of the building. It blew out the entire
end of the structure and allowed the
upper floors to settle into a mass of
ruins. Flames communicated with
the ruins soon after the explosion and
began to burn briskly. The firemen
rushed to the scene and made heroic
efforts in their endeavors to rescue the
imprisoned work people. The shrieks
from the girls in the ruins were mingled
with the agonized cries of their
friends outside. Ambulance calls were
sent out hurriedly and every physician
who could be reached was sent at once
to the scene. Offices and houses in
the vicinity were turned into temporary
hospitals. At twelve the badly
charred body of a woman was taken
from the ruins. The fire had been
quenched, but was still smoldering
and the work of rescuing went on with
great difficulty.

FARR CAUGHT AT LAST.

Wm. Farr, the alleged Winnipeg fire
bug, was captured at Vancouver on
Sunday Morning on board the steamer
Warrimoon as she was about to leave
for Honolulu in the South Pacific Isles.
All these nine weeks he has been hid-
ing between Winnipeg and Vancouver,
assisted, so it is understood, by rail-
way men. He made his way from
Winnipeg to Calgary in a car of cattle,
and from that to the coast in a car of
machinery. He worked a while in a
mill at Hastings under the name of
Edlington, and had several communi-
cations on him to that address and
one from a sister in Honolulu. He
spent a sorry time of it in doubt and
fear ever since his first arrest, and was
so disgraced when seen on the steamer
that his identity was doubtful; but the
COP ventured and won. He passed
through the city yesterday for Winni-
peg. He is said to have given denials
and made confessions to the police,
but, of course, there are always mis-
leading reports in such cases. His
wife, who is now in Vancouver, believes
he is innocent, and it is the hope of
many that he may be able to prove
that in the courts. The whole case is
a mysterious one, and it remains for
the authorities to unravel the myster-
ies.

MR. MACDONALD'S PLANS.

Mr. C. C. Macdonald, provincial dairy
instructor, returned to the city yester-
day and was seen by a Free Press re-
porter at the Government buildings
this morning. On Tuesday next he
will leave by the Souris branch for
Manitow, Pilot Mound, Crystal City,
Carrington, Killarney, Nipaw, Napinka
and Brandon Hills and expects to reach
latter point, after staying a day at each
town mentioned, about the 24th inst.

from Brandon Hills. Mr. Macdonald
will go by the M. and N. W. to Mac-
donald, Gladstone, Minnedosa, New-
dale, Strathclair, Birtle and Foxwarren.
He has already visited each of the
places, but as in many instances the
creameries had not even started, a se-
cond visit was necessary. From Fox-
warren he goes to Oak Lake and ex-
pects to reach there about the 3rd or
4th of July. Returning to Winnipeg
on the 6th, he will go to Brandon for
the Central Farmers' Institute meeting
on the 10th, 11th and 12th, and will be
back in this city in time for the Winni-
peg Industrial exhibition which opens
on the 14th.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
"DR."
PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Shaking Hands.
There is an art in shaking hands
Not everybody knows it today;
As they go through life untaught,
The simple act expresses naught.
The fingers limp within our own
Awaken no responsive tone
The electric wires that send
The hearty greeting to a friend.
But oh, there is a simple touch,
Gentle and soft, that means so much;
The pulses of our souls are stirred,
As if we heard the spoken word.
The outside's lock and the hearty grasp,
The fingers locked in loving clasp,
Fresh strength and courage have bestowed
To many a one along life's road.
Some lonely traveler it may be,
Yearning for love and sympathy,
And quick the sign to comprehend—
"My heart is true, and I'm your friend!"
Thus one reveals another draws;
And many are misjudged because
No one in twenty understands
The genuine art of shaking hands.

THIRTY YEARS TORTURE.

**HANDS AND FINGERS TWISTED OUT
OF SHAPE WITH RHEUMATISM.**

The Story of an Old Man Now Suffering
from the Pain of the Ripped-Back Rheumatism
and the Result of the Failure
of the Remedies.

From the Knoxville Advance.

"I am now almost at the foot of the hill of life, having attained the 70th year of age, and never during that time have I made a statement more willingly and conscientiously than now. My body has been tortured with pain for upwards of thirty years caused by rheumatism, and there are thousands enduring a like condition that need not if they would but heed my experience and avail themselves of the proper means of relief. The disease first affected my hip and then went to my arms and legs. Like many sufferers, I spent neither time nor expense in seeking something to alleviate the pain. The disease had made me so helpless that I was unable to put on my coat and my fingers were being twisted out of shape. There seemed not a shadow of a hope of relief and very naturally I became discouraged and disheartened, and time after time I have given up in despair. While in Arizona three years ago, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sent for six boxes in order to give them a fair trial. I followed the directions closely, and by the time the fourth box was finished, the pain had greatly lessened and I was much improved. My friends having witnessed the wonderful effect upon my body could not help admiring the Pink Pills, and being about to leave for the east, I gave the remaining two boxes to them. Unfortunately I neglected getting another supply for nearly a year after returning to this part and I felt that the Pink Pills were one of the necessities of life. Last spring I procured a few boxes and have been taking them since with a very satisfactory effect. Now I feel like a new man entirely free from pain or stiffness of joints. I have a slight numbness in my feet and half way to the knee, but am confident that the pills will relieve this feeling. Although well advanced in years, I am able to walk many miles a day. For rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand out prominently above all other medicines according to my experience and I urge a trial on all sufferers from this painful malady."

The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as told the Advance reporter by Mr. George Sedgwick, an esteemed resident of Miller's Corners, and no one bearing the earnest manner of his recital could fail to be convinced of Mr. Sedgwick's sincerity. But if this were not enough hundreds of witnesses could be summoned, if needed, to prove the truth of every word stated. Mr. Angus Buchanan, the well known druggist and pharmacist of Kentville, speaks of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as one of the most popular remedies known, having a great sale among his customers and giving general satisfaction.

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia and nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending on anemic or impoverished blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build up general health, the entire system being supplied by all dealers in medicine or sent by mail post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Refuse imitations and do not be persuaded to try anything else.

OF GREAT BENEFIT.

R. C. to Have More Railway Facilities in the Near Future.

It is reported on apparently good authority that the manager of the Bank of Montreal at Vancouver is having secretly studied the circumstance that the long delayed scheme of railway extension to connect East Kootenay, West Kootenay and the Lethbridge district of Alberta is ready now to be commenced. If so, the R. C. P. will doubtless be directly or indirectly connected with the scheme, a quarter for part of which under the title of the B. C. Southern railway has long been obtained. The line, if run as proposed, would shorten Canada's transcontinental route by at least half a day, and a new line being made at Hope with the present line of the Canadian Pacific railway. Another important object of the

line would be the opening out of very large coking coal deposits in the Crow's Nest country, and the making of them available for smelting purposes in the West Kootenay district. The line also would be of great value in developing gold mining in East Kootenay, an industry which is at last beginning to revive in that district, although the operations there in hand as compared with those of West Kootenay are as yet of a limited character.

The Hon. Col. Baker, provincial minister of mines and immigration, is largely interested in land in the Crow's Nest country, and has long endeavored to bring about the suggested scheme of railway extension. He will consequently doubtless do all in his power to actively and officially to further the project which will be of great benefit to British Columbia mining interests in general.

SUCCESSOR TO POPE LEO.

Possibility of a Non-Italian Head for the R. C. Church.

The Rome correspondent of the London Standard telegraphs that it is an open question in connection with the papal elections at Paris, Lisbon and Madrid and Vienna will be created cardinals. The news arouses much interest in Vatican circles, because it will disturb the equilibrium of the preponderance of the Italian cardinals in the Sacred college. The Pope in announcing the fact said: "We hope thus to create a position more in conformity with papal interests in the world and to furnish the Sacred college the means to successfully surmount the difficulties and delicate period of our succession."

Another dispatch says with reference to the same subject: "Mr. Jacobin, the French minister at Lisbon, is regarded with great interest in connection with the succession. More important, however, is the growing possibility of a non-Italian pope. For recent reasons this could only be an American, a Swiss or a Belgian. The first, in the person of Cardinal Gibbons, has been the least mentioned. The other candidates with the exception of Cardinal Parocchi and Cardinal Vannutelli, are fading away. The proverb will probably again hold good that the cardinal who starts as the favorite in the conclave is generally defeated. The Pope after touching good himself upon the subject of his successor. One of his jokes is to utter some cardinal present by hinting that he may become the next pope."

Solar Eclipses.

Some weeks ago Prof. Wiggins announced that the total eclipse of the sun that was about to take place, March 1895, was the eclipse that occurred at the time of the crucifixion. A correspondent called on him to enquire if he had any evidence to support the claim that the eclipse was as he anticipated, and to learn the real of the fact he had in view when he gave the information to the press.

"Mr. object," he said, "was to convince sceptical minds of the N. Testament story of the darkness at Christ's death, now generally discredited, really took place, and that it was caused by a total eclipse of the sun. A large number of the great thinkers of our time believe that near all the books written about the time of the Christian era, which refer to Christ and his religion, are forgeries. The learned French Jesuit, Hardouin, who died in 1733, said that the writings of the New Testament, such as the works of Erasmus and Tertullian, were forged by the Benedictine monks of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries."

Now St. Jerome A. D. 400, the translator of the Latin Vulgate, the only high acknowledged by the Roman Catholic Church, wrote a Greek letter named Ptolemy, who wrote about A. D. 150, to prove that there was a remarkable eclipse of the sun at the time of Christ's death. St. Jerome said: "As to what Ptolemy, an excellent compiler of the Olympiads, in his thirteenth book says: 'In the fourth year of the 202 Olympiad, there was a great and extraordinary eclipse of the sun, distinguished among all that happened before. At the same time the stars in the heavens were seen, and there was an earthquake in Bithynia, which overthrew many houses in the city of Nicaea.' Now, I know from calculation that on March 19, A. D. 33, a total eclipse of the sun happened at or near the meridian of Jerusalem like the eclipses of March 25, 1885, and if Ptolemy and the evangelists told the truth about the earthquake of the eclipse, the earthquake in Italy after the eclipse. Did these earthquakes happen? If they did, then the cities of the last century, who said that St. Jerome forged the passage from Ptolemy, did not know what they were saying. The earthquake of 150 houses only a hundred and fifty were totally destroyed. Ten thousand people died from the quake. This earthquake then moved southward into Italy and wrecked scores of houses in the vicinity of Florence exactly like the earthquake mentioned by Ptolemy. I am satisfied, therefore, that the earthquake was on all the land of Judea, Macedonia, A. D. 33; second, that Jerome did not forge the passage from Ptolemy, and third, that the learned Jesuit, Hardouin, was mistaken when he said that all the writings of the Christian fathers are forgeries by the Benedictine monks. Gibbons disbelieved in this eclipse because Ptolemy did not mention it, but Ptolemy did not speak of a great eclipse that happened in some other country than his own. The earthquake force is now moving eastward towards India."

A British Marine Surrounded.

Samuel Ginnell, aged 25 years, a native of Cornwall, England, is in custody on board H. M. S. Crescent, the flagship of the port of Halifax awaiting trial for desertion, having given himself up to the government. Ginnell deserted from the vessel a year ago, and was taken off at Hong Kong. Ginnell had signed with the captain of the bark Anyra, for a run from that port to Liverpool, but refusing to obey orders was threatened with arrest on reaching England. On hearing this he leaped into the sea, took off his sailor's jacket and with it waved a signal. His movements were seen on board the Crescent and a boat crew was dispatched from the Crescent. Ginnell disclosed his identity and surrendered himself to the marines.

The really polite man is not he who profusely apologizes for treading on your corns, but he who is careful not to tread on them at all.

THE REMEDIAL ORDER.

MANITOBA'S ANSWER THERETO.

Resolution as Proposed in the Legislature—Memorial to the Governor-General.

According to adjournment, the Manitoba Legislature met on Tuesday, June 13th.

After the usual routine of opening Attorney General Sifton gave notice that on Monday next the House would take into consideration a resolution on the school question. It is a very lengthy document and is framed in the form of a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council. The memorial first recites at length the clauses of the remedial order and sums up their effect on the legislation of the province. The reply is then made in the following words:

"The privileges which by the said order we are commanded to restore to our Roman Catholic fellow citizens are substantially the same privileges which they enjoyed previously to the year 1870. Compliance to the terms of the order would restore Catholic separate schools with no more satisfactory guarantees for their efficiency than existed prior to the said date."

"The educational policy embodied in our present statutes was adopted after an examination of the results of the policy therefore followed under which the separate Roman Catholic schools (now sought to be restored) had existed for a period of upwards of ninety years. These schools were found to be inefficient. As conducted under the Roman Catholic section of the board of education they did not possess the attributes of efficient modern public schools. Their conduct, management and regulation were defective. As a result of leaving a large section of the population with no better means of education than was thus supplied, many people grew up in a state of illiteracy. So far as we are aware there has never been an attempt made to defend these schools on their merits, and we do not know of any ground upon which the expenditure of public money in their support could be justified."

"We are, therefore, compelled to respectfully state to Your Excellency-in-council that we cannot accept the responsibility of carrying into effect the terms of the remedial order."

"Objections upon principle may be taken to any modification of our educational statutes which would result in the establishment of one or more sets of separate schools. Apart, however, from the objections upon principle there are serious objections from a practical educational standpoint. Some of these objections may be briefly indicated:

"We labor under great difficulties in maintaining an efficient system of public education. The school taxes bear heavily upon our people. The large amount of land which is free from school taxes and the great extent of country over which our small population is scattered present obstacles to the progress of the school system. The reforms effected in 1890 have given an impetus to educational work, but the difficulties which are inherent in our circumstances have counteracted the good results. It will be obvious that the establishment of a set of Roman Catholic schools followed by a set of Anglican schools and possibly Mennonite schools and other schools would so impair our present system that any attempt to turn our present general standard of efficiency would be quite impossible. We contemplate the inauguration of such a state of affairs with very grave apprehension. We have no hesitation in saying that there cannot be suggested any measure which to our minds, would more seriously imperil the development of our province."

"We believe that when the remedial order was made, there was not then available to Your Excellency-in-council full and accurate information as to the working of our former system of schools. We also believe that there was lacking the means of forming a correct judgment as to the effect upon the province of the changes indicated in the order."

"Being impressed with this view, we respectfully submit that it is not yet too late to make a full and deliberate investigation of the whole subject. Should such a course be adopted we shall cheerfully assist in offering the most complete information available. An investigation of such a kind would furnish a substantial basis of fact upon which conclusions could be formed with a reasonable degree of certainty."

"It is urged most strongly that upon so important a matter, involving as it does, the religious feelings and convictions of different classes of the people in the Dominion, it is within the jurisdiction of the government, which is expected to become one of the most important in the Dominion, no hasty action should be taken, but that on the contrary the greatest care and deliberation should be exercised and a full and thorough investigation should be made."

"While we do not think it proper to enter upon a legal argument in this memorial, we deem it our duty to bring attention to some of the legal and constitutional difficulties which surround the case. It is the duty of the authorities that any action taken by the parliament of Canada upon the subject will be irrevocable. While this opinion may or may not be held to be sound, it is in our judgment only necessary to point out that there are substantial grounds for entertaining such an opinion in order to emphasize the necessity for acquiring a more ample knowledge of the facts before any suggestion of parliamentary action is made."

It will be admitted that the two essentials of any effective and substantial restoration of Roman Catholic privileges are:

- (1) The right to levy school taxes;
- (2) The right to participate in the legislative council grant.

Without these privileges the separate schools cannot be properly carried on, and without them therefore, any proposed restoration of privileges would be illusory.

It may be held that the power to collect taxes for school purposes conferred upon school boards by our former educational statutes was conferred by virtue of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 12 of the British North America act, and not by virtue of the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba act. If this view be well founded then that portion of the act of 1890 which abolished the said right to collect taxes is not subject to appeal to Your Excellency-in-council and the remedial order and any subsequent legislative act of the Parliament of Canada (in so far as they may purport

to restore the said right) will be ultra vires.

"As to the legislative grant we hold that it is entirely within the control of the legislature of the province and that no part of the public funds of the province could be made available for the support of separate schools without the voluntary action of the legislature. It would appear, therefore, that any action of the parliament of Canada looking to the restoration of Roman Catholic privileges must, to be of real and substantial benefit, be supplemented by the voluntary action of the provincial legislature."

"If this be the case, nothing could be more unfortunate from the standpoint of the Roman Catholic people themselves, than any hasty or peremptory action on the part of the Parliament of Canada, because such action would probably produce strained relations and tend to prevent the possibility of restoring harmony."

"We respectfully suggest to Your Excellency-in-council that all of the above considerations call most strongly for full and careful deliberation, and for such a course of action as will avoid irritating complications. We deem it proper to call attention to the fact that it is only a few months since the latest decision upon the subject was given by the judicial committee of the privy council. Previously to that time



THE MACDONALD MEMORIAL.

Unveiled in Dominion Square, Montreal, on June 1, in memory of the late Sir John A. Macdonald.

A majority of the members of the legislative assembly of Manitoba had either expressly or implicitly given pledges to their constituents which they feel in honor bound to fulfill.

"We understand that it has been lately suggested that private funds of the Roman Catholic Church and people had been invested in school buildings and land that are now appropriated for public school purposes. No evidence of such fact has ever been laid before us so far as we can ascertain, but we profess ourselves willing if any such injustice can be established, to make full and fair compensation therefor."

In conclusion we beg respectfully to place on record our continued loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty and to the laws which the parliament of Great Britain has in its wisdom seen fit to enact for the good government of Canada."

A Proclamation from Cleveland.

A proclamation was issued by President Cleveland the other afternoon warning citizens and residents of the United States against giving aid to the Cuban insurgents. In the proclamation the president first called the attention of the people to the fact that Cuba is now the seat of a very serious civil disturbance, accompanied by an armed resistance to the authority of the United States. He then stated that the United States desires to remain on terms of peace. Then reference is made to the laws of the country against the rendering of assistance to rebels of a friendly nation by citizens of the United States or by persons within the jurisdiction of the government. Cleveland warns all that every violation of that law will be rigorously prosecuted. "He enjoins on all officers of the United States charged with the execution of such laws, the utmost diligence in bringing to trial for punishment any and all offenders against the same."

Gold in Oklahoma.

More excitement prevails over the gold strike near Chickasaw, O. T., than during the late Klondike rush. Messrs. Nicholas, Salter, and Ogilby have just returned and brought several sacks of ore. They report fabulous finds and say the people are confident they have struck the richest gold fields ever found. A distance of about five miles from the head of Boggy creek about fifteen miles southwest of Chickasaw, though traces of gold are to be found all along the hills from the head of Cobb Creek, in Calico county, to the east line of Creek county, a distance of about 100 miles. The area is almost deserted by people leaving for the gold fields, and prospectors are flocking there from all parts of the country. The farmers have deserted their farms and ranches for several miles around and are there digging.

Varsity Students are Generous.

The graduating class of Toronto university held its farewell dinner at the Board of Trade restaurant the other evening. The felicitations event of the evening was the presentation of a purse containing \$400 in bank notes to J. A. Tucker, the suspended editor of Varsity. This was the sum collected among the students for the purpose of enabling Mr. Tucker to graduate elsewhere, and Mr. Greenwood, who made the presentation, promised that \$250 more would be forthcoming. Edward Gillis, business manager of Varsity, supplemented this with a cheque for \$100, which he said was Mr. Tucker's share of the profits of the paper during his editorship.

MISCELLANEOUS READING.

FOR THE OLD AND YOUNG.

Magazines as well as Daily Papers Contribute to Make this Department of Our Paper of General Interest.

A Help-Song and a Hope-Song.

Be, comrades, onward facing,
Let's sing the heart strain
A song to lighten labor
And soothe the heart's pain.
A song of hope, my comrades,
That's full of faith and cheer
That will give new strength to hear
Of every voice and sing
Until the dawn that we see
Shall have its own wing.

Oh, let us sing our comrades
In measure, hope and cheer,
Of all the joys and pleasures
That we can find here.
They could not last forever,
But we need not forget
That happiness brought us here
That should cheer us even yet.
The shadows break away
And all the world in sunshine
Because we're bright of day.

Life's hold for most, my comrades,
More joy, be sure, than pain.
God gives a day of sunshine
For every day of rain.
Sing of the sunny moments
When the darkest storm is here,
And the darkest moments cheer
Will have its share of cheer.
A helping hand and hope
To friend, we'll sing today,
Until all thoughts of sorrow
Have wings and fly away.

Stub Ends of Thought.

Gray hairs are an honor most men do not seek.

The man who talks love glibly doesn't know what it is.

A crust of bread paid for is better than pie on credit.

The thoroughly independent man is more respected than loved.

Nature is getting the beautiful out of man.

The evil men do lives after them, but it is not recorded on their tombstones.

Melody is the moonlight of music.

Cupid is treated as a guest until he becomes a member of the family.

Working for glory is ambitious egotism.

The flowers tell their story in fragrance, as the birds tell theirs in song.

The Sweet Child.

A sweet child sat at a table near me in a restaurant not long ago. He was a child of the Lord. Evidently, his type, and his mother's face had that hopeful, kind, life-like that only the possession of that sort of off spring can give. The sweet child was frank in his comments on every thing he saw.

"Oh, ma," said he, pointing to a man whose ears were so arranged that they could freckle on the under side, "get on to them ears."

"Huh, a George," commented the mother, "the gentleman will tell you."

"Huh!" said George, "if he couldn't with those ears he ought to be ashamed."

And only the student voice of a waiter somewhere in the distance broke the silence.

THE OBEYING DOGS.



THE HUNTER, NOW YOU DON'T AND JACK, JUST AS YOU AS I SHOW, JUMP!

They did.

The Real Trouble.

"Bingo!" Didn't you have some trouble in building your house?"

"Kingley!" Then the pipes were put in wrong and had to be replaced."

"Bingo!" That's exactly the case."

"Kingley!" Oh, yes. Then I neglected my business for three months trying to find the architect, and that cost me a pretty penny."

"Bingo!" But you expected that?"

"Kingley!" Certainly. After the place was finished I found my furniture wouldn't do, and I had to get a new outfit. Then my collar broke, the roof leaked and the piazza warped, but these things aren't anything to the trouble I'm in now."

"Bingo!" What's the matter now?"

"Kingley!" I can't sell the house."

New Atlantic.

"Strange, isn't it, the new kinds of ailments folks have?" remarked Mr. Smith after reading his newspaper.

"Now I've been reading an advertisement in here of a new medicine, and it says it's wonderful good for a sluggish liver."

"I never thought of it as new disease, but I've been having liver trouble when I was a child in my own old."

"I was a youngling that this medicine was good for sluggish liver, Martha Ann, and what beats me is how then slugs gets inside the liver, anyhow."

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES SOLD.

The Vanderbilts and Other New York Capitalists Interested in the Deal.

The New York capitalists, John Jacob Astor, the Webbs, H. McK. Twombly, Gannett, M. Dewey and, undoubtedly the Vanderbilts, who last week bought over the controlling interest of the Deerp Improvement Company for \$25,000 have, it is said, acquired over 5,000 acres of the most desirable land in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, N. Y. The men above mentioned, as is well known, control the object of purchasing the land is doubtless to sell or lease the same to manufacturing firms which may be expected to locate there as soon as the power is ready for distribution. Options on these 5,000 acres have been quietly obtained by their agents during the past two months.

The Spider's Web.

The spider is so well supplied with web that an experimenter once drew out of the body of a single specimen 3,480 yards of the thread—a length but little short of two miles. A fabric woven of spider's thread is more glossy than that from the silkworm's product, and is of a beautiful golden color.

NORTHERN - - PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD

Taking effect on Sunday, December 16th, 1894.

TIME CARD									
Taking effect on Sunday, December									
16th, 1894.									
N. Bound					S. Bound				
Head up.					Head down.				
STATIONS.					STATIONS.				
From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	6:00	.....	Wainwright	.....	10:15 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	.....	.....
1:15 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	6:15	.....	Fortage Junction	.....	10:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	.....	.....
1:30 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	6:30	.....	St. Joseph	.....	10:45 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	.....	.....
1:45 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	6:45	.....	Cherry	.....	11:00 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	.....	.....
2:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	7:00	.....	St. Louis	.....	11:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	.....	.....
2:15 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	7:15	.....	Union Point	.....	11:30 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	.....	.....
2:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	7:30	.....	St. Paul	.....	11:45 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	.....	.....
2:45 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	7:45	.....	St. James	.....	12:00 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	.....	.....
3:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	8:00	.....	St. Jean	.....	12:15 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	.....	.....
3:15 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	8:15	.....	St. Joseph	.....	12:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.	.....	.....
3:30 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	8:30	.....	St. Louis	.....	12:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	.....	.....
3:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	8:45	.....	St. Paul	.....	1:00 p.m.	10:45 p.m.	.....	.....
4:00 p.m.	6:15 p.m.	9:00	.....	St. James	.....	1:15 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	.....	.....
4:15 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	9:15	.....	St. Jean	.....	1:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.	.....	.....
4:30 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	9:30	.....	St. Joseph	.....	1:45 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	.....	.....
4:45 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	9:45	.....	St. Louis	.....	2:00 p.m.	11:45 p.m.	.....	.....
5:00 p.m.	7:15 p.m.	10:00	.....	St. Paul	.....	2:15 p.m.	12:00 p.m.	.....	.....
5:15 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	10:15	.....	St. James	.....	2:30 p.m.	12:15 p.m.	.....	.....
5:30 p.m.	7:45 p.m.	10:30	.....	St. Jean	.....	2:45 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	.....	.....
5:45 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	10:45	.....	St. Joseph	.....	3:00 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	.....	.....
6:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	11:00	.....	St. Louis	.....	3:15 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	.....	.....
6:15 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	11:15	.....	St. Paul	.....	3:30 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	.....	.....
6:30 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	11:30	.....	St. James	.....	3:45 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	.....	.....
6:45 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	11:45	.....	St. Jean	.....	4:00 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	.....	.....
7:00 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	12:00	.....	St. Joseph	.....	4:15 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	.....	.....
7:15 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	12:15	.....	St. Louis	.....	4:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	.....	.....
7:30 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	12:30	.....	St. Paul	.....	4:45 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	.....	.....
7:45 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	12:45	.....	St. James	.....	5:00 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	.....	.....
8:00 p.m.	10:15 p.m.	1:00	.....	St. Jean	.....	5:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	.....	.....
8:15 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	1:15	.....	St. Joseph	.....	5:30 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	.....	.....
8:30 p.m.	10:45 p.m.	1:30	.....	St. Louis	.....	5:45 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	.....	.....
8:45 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	1:45	.....	St. Paul	.....	6:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	.....	.....
9:00 p.m.	11:15 p.m.	2:00	.....	St. James	.....	6:15 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	.....	.....
9:15 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	2:15	.....	St. Jean	.....	6:30 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	.....	.....
9:30 p.m.	11:45 p.m.	2:30	.....	St. Joseph	.....	6:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	.....	.....
9:45 p.m.	12:00 p.m.	2:45	.....	St. Louis	.....	7:00 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	.....	.....
10:00 p.m.	12:15 p.m.	3:00	.....	St. Paul	.....	7:15 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	.....	.....
10:15 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	3:15	.....	St. James	.....	7:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	.....	.....
10:30 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	3:30	.....	St. Jean	.....	7:45 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	.....	.....
10:45 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	3:45	.....	St. Joseph	.....	8:00 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	.....	.....
11:00 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	4:00	.....	St. Louis	.....	8:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	.....	.....
11:15 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	4:15	.....	St. Paul	.....	8:30 p.m.	6:15 p.m.	.....	.....
11:30 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	4:30	.....	St. James	.....	8:45 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	.....	.....
11:45 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	4:45	.....	St. Jean	.....	9:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	.....	.....
12:00 a.m.	2:15 p.m.	5:00	.....	St. Joseph	.....	9:15 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	.....	.....
12:15 a.m.	2:30 p.m.	5:15	.....	St. Louis	.....	9:30 p.m.	7:15 p.m.	.....	.....
12:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m.	5:30	.....	St. Paul	.....	9:45 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	.....	.....
12:45 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	5:45	.....	St. James	.....	10:00 p.m.	7:45 p.m.	.....	.....
1:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	6:00	.....	St. Jean	.....	10:15 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	.....	.....
1:15 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	6:15	.....	St. Joseph	.....	10:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	.....	.....
1:30 a.m.	3:45 p.m.	6:30	.....	St. Louis	.....	10:45 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	.....	.....
1:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.	6:45	.....	St. Paul	.....	11:00 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	.....	.....
2:00 a.m.	4:15 p.m.	7:00	.....	St. James	.....	11:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	.....	.....
2:15 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	7:15	.....	St. Jean	.....	11:30 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	.....	.....
2:30 a.m.	4:45 p.m.	7:30	.....	St. Joseph	.....	11:45 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	.....	.....
2:45 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	7:45	.....	St. Louis	.....	12:00 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	.....	.....
3:00 a.m.	5:15 p.m.	8:00	.....	St. Paul	.....	12:15 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	.....	.....
3:15 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	8:15	.....	St. James	.....	12:30 a.m.	10:15 p.m.	.....	.....
3:30 a.m.	5:45 p.m.	8:30	.....	St. Jean	.....	12:45 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	.....	.....
3:45 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	8:45	.....	St. Joseph	.....	1:00 a.m.	10:45 p.m.	.....	.....
4:00 a.m.	6:15 p.m.	9:00	.....	St. Louis	.....	1:15 a.m.	11:00 p.m.	.....	.....
4:15 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	9:15	.....	St. Paul	.....	1:30 a.m.	11:15 p.m.	.....	.....
4:30 a.m.	6:45 p.m.	9:30	.....	St. James	.....	1:45 a.m.	11:30 p.m.	.....	.....
4:45 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	9:45	.....	St. Jean	.....	2:00 a.m.	11:45 p.m.	.....	.....
5:00 a.m.	7:15 p.m.	10:00	.....	St. Joseph	.....	2:15 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	.....	.....
5:15 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	10:15	.....	St. Louis	.....	2:30 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	.....	.....
5:30 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	10:30	.....	St. Paul	.....	2:45 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	.....	.....
5:45 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	10:45	.....	St. James	.....	3:00 a.m.	12:45 p.m.	.....	.....
6:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	11:00	.....	St. Jean	.....	3:15 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	.....	.....
6:15 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	11:15	.....	St. Joseph	.....	3:30 a.m.	1:15 p.m.	.....	.....
6:30 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	11:30	.....	St. Louis	.....	3:45 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	.....	.....
6:45 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	11:45	.....	St. Paul	.....	4:00 a.m.	1:45 p.m.	.....	.....
7:00 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	12:00	.....	St. James	.....	4:15 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	.....	.....
7:15 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	12:15	.....	St. Jean	.....	4:30 a.m.	2:15 p.m.	.....	.....
7:30 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	12:30	.....	St. Joseph	.....	4:45 a.m.	2:30 p.m.	.....	.....
7:45 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	12:45	.....	St. Louis	.....	5:00 a.m.	2:45 p.m.	.....	.....
8:00 a.m.	10:15 p.m.	1:00	.....	St. Paul	.....	5:15 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	.....	.....
8:15 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	1:15	.....	St. James	.....	5:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	.....	.....
8:30 a.m.	10:45 p.m.	1:30	.....	St. Jean	.....	5:45 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	.....	.....
8:45 a.m.	11:00 p.m.	1:45	.....	St. Joseph	.....	6:00 a.m.	3:45 p.m.	.....	.....
9:00 a.m.	11:15 p.m.	2:00	.....	St. Louis	.....	6:15 a.m.	4:00 p.m.	.....	.....
9:15 a.m.	11:30 p.m.	2:15	.....	St. Paul	.....	6:30 a.m.	4:15 p.m.	.....	.....
9:30 a.m.	11:45 p.m.	2:30	.....	St. James	.....	6:45 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	.....	.....
9:45 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	2:45	.....	St. Jean	.....	7:00 a.m.	4:45 p.m.	.....	.....
10:00 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	3:00	.....	St. Joseph	.....	7:15 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	.....	.....
10:15 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	3:15	.....	St. Louis	.....	7:30 a.m.	5:15 p.m.	.....	.....
10:30 a.m.	12:45 p.m.	3:30	.....	St. Paul	.....	7:45 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	.....	.....
10:45 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	3:45	.....	St. James	.....	8:00 a.m.	5:45 p.m.	.....	.....
11:00 a.m.	1:15 p.m.	4:00	.....	St. Jean	.....	8:15 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	.....	.....
11:15 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	4:15	.....	St. Joseph	.....	8:30 a.m.	6:15 p.m.	.....	.....
11:30 a.m.	1:45 p.m.	4:30	.....	St. Louis	.....	8:45 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	.....	.....
11:45 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	4:45	.....	St. Paul	.....	9:00 a.m.	6:45 p.m.	.....	.....
12:00 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	5:00	.....	St. James	.....	9:15 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	.....	.....
12:15 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	5:15	.....	St. Jean	.....	9:30 a.m.	7:15 p.m.	.....	.....
12:30 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	5:30	.....	St. Joseph	.....	9:45 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	.....	.....
12:45 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	5:45	.....	St. Louis	.....	10:00 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	.....	.....
1:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	6:00	.....	St. Paul	.....	10:15 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	.....	.....
1:15 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	6:15	.....	St. James	.....	10:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	.....	.....
1:30 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	6:30	.....	St. Jean	.....	10:45 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	.....	.....
1:45 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	6:45	.....	St. Joseph	.....	11:00 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	.....	.....
2:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	7:00	.....	St. Louis	.....	11:15 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	.....	.....
2:15 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	7:15	.....	St. Paul	.....	11:30 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	.....	.....
2:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	7:30	.....	St. James	.....	11:45 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	.....	.....
2:45 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	7:45	.....	St. Jean	.....	12:00 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	.....	.....
3:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	8:00	.....	St. Joseph	.....	12:15 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	.....	.....
3:15 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	8:15	.....	St. Louis	.....	12:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.	.....	.....
3:30 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	8:30	.....	St. Paul	.....	12:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	.....	.....
3:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	8:45	.....	St. James	.....	1:00 p.m.	10:45 p.m.	.....	.....
4:00 p.m.	6:15 p.m.	9:00	.....	St. Jean	.....	1:15 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	.....	.....
4:15 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	9:15	.....	St. Joseph	.....	1:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.	.....	.....
4:30 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	9:30	.....	St. Louis	.....	1:45 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	.....	.....
4:45 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	9:45	.....	St. Paul	.....	2:00 p.m.	11:45 p.m.	.....	.....
5:00 p.m.	7:15 p.m.	10:00	.....	St. James	.....	2:15 p.m.	12:00 p.m.	.....	.....
5:15 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	10:15	.....	St. Jean	.....	2:30 p.m.	12:15 p.m.	.....	.....
5:30 p.m.	7:45 p.m.	10:30	.....	St. Joseph	.....	2:45 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	.....	.....
5:45 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	10:45	.....	St. Louis	.....	3:00 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	.....	.....
6:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	11:00	.....	St. Paul	.....	3:15 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	.....	.....
6:15 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	11:15	.....	St. James	.....	3:30 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	.....	.....
6:30 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	11:30	.....	St. Jean	.....	3:45 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	.....	.....
6:45 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	11:45	.....	St. Joseph	.....	4:00 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	.....	.....
7:00 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	12:00	.....	St. Louis	.....	4:15 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	.....	.....
7:15 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	12:15	.....	St. Paul	.....	4:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	.....	.....
7:30 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	12:30	.....	St. James	.....	4:45 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	.....	.....
7:45 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	12:45	.....	St. Jean	.....	5:00 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	.....	.....
8:00 p.m.	10:15 p.m.	1:00	.....	St. Joseph	.....	5:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	.....	.....
8:15 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	1:15	.....	St. Louis	.....	5:30 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	.....	.....
8:30 p.m.	10:45 p.m.	1:30	.....	St. Paul	.....	5:45 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	.....	.....
8:45 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	1:45	.....	St. James	.....	6:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	.....	.....
9:00 p.m.	11:15 p.m.	2:00	.....	St. Jean	.....	6:15 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	.....	.....
9:15 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	2:15	.....	St. Joseph	.....	6:30 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	.....	.....
9:30 p.m.	11:45 p.m.	2:30	.....	St. Louis	.....	6:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	.....	.....
9:45 p.m.	12:00 p.m.	2:45	.....	St. Paul	.....	7:00 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	.....	.....
10:00 p.m.	12:15 p.m.	3:00	.....	St. James	.....	7:15 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	.....	.....
10:15 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	3:15	.....	St. Jean	.....	7:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	.....	.....
10:30 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	3:30	.....	St. Joseph	.....	7:45 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	.....	.....
10:45 p									

**A LAWYER'S UNIQUE EXPERIENCE
AND HIS NAIVE CONFESSION.**

Governor Northern has a very sensible article in the Southern Cultivator on the subject of brains on the farm. Governor Northern tells us of an eminent laureate

"In the soil God has given an inheritance not exclusively to the generation that now butchers it on our farms, but to generation after generation to follow, and we have no more right to turn loose upon it such savage slaughter than allow hordes of quack doctors to become unrestrained vendors of poisons to the destruction of human life."

Physical Culture.

In walking the body should not be brought down too firmly. A part of the weight of the body falls upon the toes, and when the heel strikes the ground there it gives an elasticity to the gait which is lost when it is not properly distributed. Walking with the heels mired upon the ground is a good exercise although a fatiguing one. Hopping on each foot alternately is another. Dancing is a valuable accomplishment for children.

The consequences of being able to dance are: (1) It gives grace and self-possession to young men and women who were otherwise bashful and awkward on their first entrance into society. The little people usually delight in the rhythmical motion, and if it is not combined with beauty, it is less than nothing but good, says a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal, who adds:

Uses of Beef.

In an interesting paper, a foreign shipper has shown how it makes a statement which not only is in accordance with the facts. This meat exporter, who sends ships to England thousands of carcasses, explains the fact that the choice cuts of meat may be purchased abroad at a lower price than with us by saying that here every one demands the choice portions, and consequently three-fourths of the animal must be sold at actual cost or even less. All the rest of the animal must therefore come from the butcher's pen in the north. In England, on the other hand, very part of the beef is in demand and is at a good price, which enables the butcher to be disposed of at a lower price than we would be. The reason for this is that the English understand far better than we do how to cook in a temperate way even the rough meat. While this statement would twenty years ago have been plausible, it is not so at the present time. The demand for beef in England, or any part of a dressed beef is as great as in any other nation. This has come out through the large accession to our population of the people of the Latin race, and also through the change in the mode of eating even the most indifferent persons of a slaughtered animal. The reason why foreigners are able to purchase our meat at a low price than ourselves is that they do not have to contribute to the production of the animal the same amount of any of all other commodities have fallen less than that of meat remains at a heavy

2

ALEXANDER, KELLY & CO., PROPRIETORS.

done every day. Chopping 8 cents per hundred, and Gristing 15 cents per bushel

THE ART OF CURING
SCIATICA RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
PAINS IN BACK OR SIDE
OR ANY MUSCULAR PAIN
LIES IN USING
Dr. Williams'
MENTHOL
PLASTER

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
Shanghai Dispensary 325

THE BRANDON MAIL

Thursday, June 20, 1896.

NOTES OF THE DOMINION.

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.

Called From the Writings of the Dominion and Condensed for the Information of the Reading Public.

E. A. Ames, a prominent Montreal manufacturer is dead.

York county, Ontario, has abolished toll gates on county roads.

A Buffalo citizen has secured a large tract of mineral land in Hastings Co. Ont.

The grand jury commenced their consideration of the famous St. Louis case at Montreal.

A charter has been granted W. Macdonell, D. Mann, et al, for a railway from Sudbury to James Bay.

The minister of the interior will not grant more than \$7,000 towards Winnipeg quarantine expenses.

E. F. Ames, of the Ames-Holden company, limited, boot and shoe manufacturer, of Montreal, died recently, aged 72 years.

It is learned on the best authority that the Ottawa government have at last decided not to bring down any legislation this session on the Hudson's Bay railway.

The recent bye-election for the house of assembly caused by the resignation of C. T. McLean, resulted in the return of Angus McMillan, Liberal, by a majority of nearly 300 over Dr. Fraser, Conservative.

Sir Donald Smith gave a dinner at his Ottawa residence the other evening for the purpose of promoting the idea of a Canadian flag. Cabinet ministers, members of parliament and others especially interested were invited.

A petition was presented at Ottawa recently from a number of whom it was granted the privilege of using the Assiniboine river water, asking for an extension of time for the exercise of the powers conferred on the said company.

Mr. F. H. Stiles, of Montreal, having failed in getting the financial support of the Dominion government for an international exhibition to be held there next year, will now turn his energies to holding a British empire exhibition there at that time. The World's Fair, he says, will be held there in 1898.

A movement for the organization of a grand carnival in Quebec next winter has already been started. Important railway officials were interviewed by some of the leading organizers of the carnival of 1897 about the matter, and some of the former subscribers declared themselves ready to give all the assistance they could to make the carnival of 1896 an unprecedented success.

It is learned that a new \$100,000 steamer will shortly be launched at Halifax, and if she proves satisfactory on her trial she will be run between Halifax, Boston and St. John's N. F. The new steamer is now in England. Captain Allen, of Halifax will leave for England, and will take the steamer to Copenhagen on a trial trip. If he is satisfied she will be purchased and taken to Halifax immediately.

The Oswego tug Ferris for the past three days out in search of George B. Sloan's steam launch Gitan, has returned. There is no longer any doubt about the loss of the boat with all on board. The craft was caught in a heavy sea near Gales Point, on Lake Ontario, and is supposed to have foundered near that point. A fisherman, who saw her pass near there, says Capt. Blackburn was then at the wheel and the little craft was struggling hard.

Detective Murray has had three informations sworn out in the Scollie case at Peterboro, one charging Thomas Gray and his wife, Bessie, with the murder of Scollie, another charging Bessie Gray with the firing of the dwelling and the third charging Thos. Gray with meeting his wife to commit arson. Three warrants were issued and the taking of evidence was commenced in connection with extradition proceedings, the Grays being now in Florida.

A negro named Tom Johnson, while asleep on the high bank of the river on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls a quarter of a mile above the cantilever bridge rolled over the top and went crashing down into the brush and stones in the gorge below. He must have fallen fifty feet before he struck and then rolled through the undergrowth and rocks, nearly fifty feet further. Some railway men went to his assistance and he was found alive, but badly bruised, and out and it is feared injured internally. His escape from instant death was almost miraculous.

A Converted Parse.

"Certainly I am grateful to you for asking me. Put me down for \$25." A look of pleased surprise passed over the solicitor's face, succeeded by one of perplexity. It so happened that he knew that his friend had precisely the same salary as he, and that \$25 was a generous fraction of the man's income.

"Oh, that's more than we expect, Frank, and that you can afford, too, I fear," he added, with the freedom of a comrade.

"Oh, no. Let me tell you how it is, Jack. You know I turned right about my face when I became a Christian last winter, and I resolved at the start not to enter into any joint partnership with the world, and a senior partnership with the church."

"You know my habits. I was not an inordinate smoker, cutting off three cigars a day, with a treat now and then reduced my expenses \$100 a year. Then I had a careless habit, ruinous to my digestion, of adding a bottle of claret or some fancy indigestible pudding or cream, at least twice a week to a wholesome lunch. Looked squarely in the face and given its right name it was an indulgence of unlawful appetite, so I made seventy-five dollars a year by stopping that Sunday headaches went at the same time."

One day I looked over my neckties to find some particular color, and I found I

had thirty-seven, with at least ten scarfpins. That made me run through my accounts next day (they weren't very well kept, but I guessed as nearly as I could) to see what there was in my wardrobe that could leave me better dressed than a Christian and artistic point of view, too, for that matter, I never wear it again; and I am ashamed to say, I had \$150 worth of dry goods on hand. That was the price, not of good taste, but mere caprice.

Now, I don't propose to submit a taxation on behalf of my weaknesses and vices, and be regarded by the church I've promised before God to support and increase.

There, you have it all! I spent over \$300 a year, you see, in the service of appetite and fashion, for things that make me less a man. I've transferred that mortgage. Yes, I can afford easily that \$25, especially when it means some other fellow deeper in than I was. Come to think of it, make it \$50; the other \$5 is a thank offering."—Sunday School Times.

W. FARR IN THE TOILS.

CAUGHT ON BOARD THE S. S. WARRIMOO.

He Was About to Sail for Hawaii—Concessions to the Detective Who Made the Arrest.

W. Farr, the C. P. R. engineer, who is charged with arson, and who escaped from the Winnipeg police station about two months ago, has been captured. He was on board the steamer Warrimoo at the time of his arrest and did not look much like the photograph which the detective carried. The prisoner denied that he was Farr when first arrested, but afterwards admitted that he was, but strongly maintains that he is innocent of the crime. Sgt. Haywood, of Vancouver, who made the arrest, starts at once for Winnipeg with his man.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

A British Columbia Cannery Gone—Also Several Warehouses in Westminster.

The steamer Danube from the north, reports the recent destruction by fire of the Windsor cannery at Skeena river, one of the finest plants of the kind in the west. Sparks from the soldering room set fire to the roof, and all efforts to save the property were unavailing. The loss totals about \$20,000 and is believed to be fully covered by policies in the Northern Assurance company. The cannery was owned by the British Columbia Cannery company, of London.

A disastrous conflagration occurred on the Westminster water front the other morning, and for a time threatened the entire destruction of the wharves and warehouses, as well as Front street between the Chinese quarter and a number of wholesale warehouses situated there. The fire was first discovered in a net loft of the Western Fisheries and Tading company at 1030 a'clock, and by the time the brigade arrived on the scene it was blazing fiercely. Some little delay occurred in getting the fire turned on and this allowed the fire to gain considerable headway. As a result, Yondal and Sinclair's warehouse and M. D. McLehann's frozen freezing establishment were ignited. Sparks were carried by the breeze in all directions, and as a result the Canadian Pacific Navigation company's wharf, Holbrook house, Eckhoff house, McGillivray block and Western Fisheries and Tading companies office were all set on fire. The heat was intense and many plate glass windows in the neighborhood were destroyed. Fortunately the breeze died out and the fire was got under control. The loss is estimated at \$25,000 and insurance but \$5,000. The fire is supposed to have started from the ashes of a pipe of a man walking in the new loft.

Rival Melodies.

During the war it so happened that at one time the armies on both sides were encamped on the banks of a river—on one side the Union army; across the river, and as they lay there in their encampments, the bands on both sides began to discourse music. On the northern side it was "The Star Spangled Banner" swelled out upon the breeze, and on the southern side the band responded with "Dixie's Land." Again the northern side said in their music, "Hail Columbia," and yet the southern bands responded with "Dixie's Land." Again the northern bands played "Yankee Doodle," and the response was only "Dixie's Land."

And then a chord of "Home, Sweet Home" was struck up on the northern side of the stream and the bands on the southern side took it up, and it was "Home, Sweet Home" on both sides, and every voice responded in perfect harmony, and the strains of those instruments and the great soul of the country breathed anew and again with the delightful inspiration of the melody at home. That was the lesson that was implanted deep in the hearts of all the men assembled there.

Cannery for Winnipeg.

For several years there has been talk in Winnipeg of establishing a cannery factory, many reasons being advanced in support of the contention that it would be profitable. Unfortunately, however, no steps have been taken towards the enterprise, but now, it is learned, there is every likelihood of the early establishment of quite an extensive cannery. Two or three Winnipeggers of ample means have become associated to carry through the scheme, but until they have further advanced their arrangements they desire their names withheld. It is understood to be the intention to can large quantities of tomatoes, corn and other vegetables which are cheap and plentiful in this province.

Not as Deep as Intended.

A special to the Buffalo Express from Saint Ste. Marie, Ont., says: "The new Canadian canal, which was opened recently, will not have an available draft of more than fourteen feet, on account of the huge boulders in the channel. The full depth of water will not be found until about July 15th. The canal is supposed to accommodate vessels of twenty feet draught."

A LIVE ISSUE YET.

Sunday Street Cars For Winnipeg Opposed by the Clergy.

"What is being done about Sunday street cars" is a question frequently asked these days on the streets of Winnipeg and for an answer to the query, Mr. Campbell, city solicitor, said that the city had prepared a petition for submission to the legislature, which re-assembled recently, asking for power to take a vote of the citizens on the much discussed question. If the legislature sees fit to grant the petition the city council will then be in a position to decide when a plebiscite on Sunday cars shall be submitted to the people. The probabilities are, however, that the petition being granted the plebiscite will be deferred until the general municipal elections in December. By such delay considerable expense will be saved. It must be borne in mind, however, that the city council has absolute power in the matter, under the municipal act and is not bound to abide by the result of the vote.

It is understood that the Electric railway company strongly opposes the city council obtaining power to take a vote of the people, being desirous that the aldermen should decide the question. This being the case it is likely that when the matter comes before the legislature, there will be a strong fight and a good deal of voting. It is learned further that the city clergymen and others who appeared before the city council to oppose the Sunday car proposition, but were not heard, will obtain a hearing before the legislature. Next week according to present indications Sunday street cars will again become a live and lively issue.

A COWARDLY CREW.

The Deserted Passengers of the "Why Not" Successfully Beach the Ship.

Particulars have recently been received at St. Mito, of the desertion of the British ship Why Not, by the crew, after fire broke out on board her while on her way to the island of Rangoon. It appears that when the fire was discovered in the Why Not's hold and while the sailors were attempting to quench the flames a bucket was dropped overboard. A boat was lowered to the water, and the captain jumped into this boat and was followed by the crew. One of the passengers sprang overboard and swam after the boat, into which he was reluctantly taken. The deserted passengers were greatly alarmed, and the excitement among them increased when the small boat was seen to be pulling for Rangoon, where the crew eventually landed. Taking advantage of a breeze, the passengers landed the Why Not, and, after a good deal of trouble, succeeded in beaching her near Rangoon. The incident has caused intense excitement at St. Mito, the nearest town to Rangoon, and the matter is being thoroughly investigated by the local authorities. The captain of the Why Not, although not under arrest, is closely watched by the police. It is understood the British consul at St. Mito will take the matter up and upon his report will depend further action.

Tied to a Trunk.

It is sometimes better to permit public servants to have their own way than to go through life with a theory that every such person is a public enemy. The Chicago News tells a story of a young woman who entered a railway train with a pocket clapped tenderly in her arms.

"Madam," said the conductor as he punched her ticket, "I am very sorry, but you can't have your dog in this car. It's against the rules."

"I shall hold him in my lap all the way," she replied, "and he will not disturb any one."

"That makes no difference," said the conductor. "I couldn't allow my own dog here. I don't want any more dogs on my train. I'll fasten him all right for you."

"Don't you touch my dog, sir," said the young woman excitedly. "I will trust him to no one." And with indignant tread she marched to the baggage car, tied her dog and returned. About 50 miles further on, when the conductor came along again, she asked him, "Will you tell me if my dog is all right?"

"I am very sorry," said the conductor politely, "but you tied him to a trunk and he was thrown off with it at the last station."

Killed Because a Foreigner.

"Columbia for Columbians alone" is the doctrine adhered to by several nations, and which is now and then emphasized by some covert act that astonishes the foreigners. At Gatun, one of the stations on the Panama railroad line, it was expected in a train, when a Columbian, on the slightest provocation, killed a foreigner. From the evidence it appears that the two men had a dispute over a matter of no importance. The native growing very angry, used bad language to his opponent, the foreigner returned it, whereupon the Columbian pulled out a pointed and thrust it into the foreigner's throat. Death was instantaneous. Doubtless if capital punishment resulted from murder like this they would occur less frequently.

Bogus M. D.'s.

The Ontario medical college is making determined efforts to unearth the big abuse whereby men who had obtained by cash fraudulent medical diplomas from American colleges have been licensed to practice. Prosecution has been against Dr. E. A. Rose, of Portland, Ont. It is expected that there are a number practicing medicine in Ontario who have no right to do so.

The Pastors' Object.

The Pastors' Association met recently at Dallas, Texas and voted to prevent, if possible, the Corbett Fitzsimmons prize fight, coming off in Dallas. The business men of the town, however, almost to a man, say the fight shall come off as per arrangement.

Evil is never at a stay; if we do not retreat from it, we shall advance in it; and the farther on we go, the more we have to come back.

ALMOST CRAZY.

SUFFERING FROM CONSTIPATION.

Expected to be in the Asylum—After all Other Remedies Failed B. B. B. Made a Perfect Cure, Restoring Robust Health.

GENTLEMEN—To say all I thought to in favor of B. B. B. would be impossible. It has been a great health restorer to me, and I do swear by it. I am a different man now to what I was ten years ago when it was expected I would be in the asylum, but now I am in perfect robust health, and it was B. B. B. that did it. I suffered for six years from constipation, sometimes so severely that I went out of my mind. I tried various doctors, both in the country and in the city, and took medicines too numerous to mention, but everything failed to give the desired effect. When I used Burdock Blood Bitters, however, it succeeded beyond all expectations, requiring only two bottles to cure me. To make it more certain that B. B. B. is the real cure for Constipation, I may say that some two years afterwards I felt the symptoms returning and took one bottle more, and from that time to the present day (over eight years) I have never had any return of the disease. I never knew any medicine to work so well. It does not seem to be a mere reliever but a sure and certain cure, as I can certify to, for hundreds of dollars worth of medicine and advice failed to do me any good, but three dollars' worth of B. B. B. made a permanent cure that has given me years of health and comfort.

Yours truly,
C. L. KILMER.

Toronto.

A CAREFUL STUDENT OF SOCIAL REFORM.

Rev. W. Galbraith, L. L. B., Pastor of Elm Street Methodist Church, Toronto, Has a Good Word to Say of Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder.

The Rev. William Galbraith, L. L. B., is one of the thoughtful preachers of the day. The active interest he has taken in questions of social reform has given him wide influence outside of his own church, where his influence is undiminished. His mind is of that kind that thinks out a problem, and then he is able to speak with force and intelligence. He is to be congratulated for examining into the merit of Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder, with the same bent of mind. And what does he say? That in this medicine that gives a quick relief for cold in the head, which is so uncomfortable to everybody, and giving relief there it helps perhaps, more than any other remedy to stave off the ill effects that come from cathartic trouble.

One short puff of the breath through the flower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cathartic powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless, and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sample bottle with blow sent free on receipt of two 3 cent stamps, S. G. Dechou, 44 Church street, Toronto, by druggists.

Agonizing Transfixing Pain.

The most excruciating pain known is perhaps caused by Angina Pectoris, which is most to be dreaded of any of the diseases of the heart. It distinguishes it especially by pain, and pain which is best described as agonizing. The pain literally transfixes the patient, generally radiating from the heart to the left shoulder and down the arm. The face shows the picture of terror, and is other deathly white or lead. To a person suffering from this species of heart trouble or from palpitation or fluttering of the heart, shortness of breath or smothering spells, the value of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart cannot be estimated, as it will give relief in thirty minutes in every case, and if judiciously used, effect a cure. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the greatest life saving remedy of the age. Sold by all druggists.

Pacific Cable Scheme.

The steamer Australia which arrived at San Francisco recently from Honolulu, brings news that J. Audley Coote, an Australian, who is interested in different cables, arrived to confer with the Hawaiian government respecting the proposed Pacific cable. He has made a proposition which will be considered by President Dole and his cabinet. Mr. Coote will be in Washington the 17th of October. He represents a French company which is willing to build from Sydney to San Francisco, and Auckland, Samoa and Honolulu. He wants the Hawaiian government to pay an annual subsidy in return for which no charge will be made for official messages.

B. B. B.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism and Dropsy and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst of scrofulous sores.

B. B. B.
CURES
DYSPEPSIA
SCROFULA
CONSTIPATION

DOCTORS AND FLY BLSTERS FAIL.

But One Dose of South American Rheumatic Cure Relieves, and Half a Bottle Cures.

Robert E. Gibson, Pembroke's well known merchant: "I contracted rheumatism in a very severe form in 1888, and have suffered untold misery every spring since. I have repeatedly applied fly blisters with but little success. Doctors whom I have consulted likewise failed to relieve. I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure by Mr. W. E. C. Bethel, of the Dickson Drug Company. The first dose gave instant relief, and half a bottle cured. As a cure for rheumatism this remedy is certainly peerless. Sold by druggists."

TRIED, TESTED AND TRUE.

Thousands Know of the Quick and Certain Relief that Comes From South American Kidney Cure.

This medicine will not cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, but it will cure kidney trouble of whatever kind—no case too aggravated. It will cure speedily—some relief in six hours. It is richly given ease, where pain existed before, it also gives strength to the weak and deranged organs making the cure complete and lasting. Thousands who know what South American Kidney Cure has done for them will tell you so. Sold by druggists.

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ROYAL CROWN SOAP.

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Sent for a list of 400 Books and 6 Pictures

THE GREAT WEST is the ONLY Canadian company giving its policy holders the security of a four per cent. reserve; all others WITHOUT EXCEPTION reserving on a lower standard.

THE GOLDEN KEY BRAND GINGER ALE CLUB SODA FULLY EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED EL DREWRY WINNIPEG

OUR SNAP IN BEDROOM SUITES. This all Hardwood Bedroom Set, with 18 x 24 German Mirror, packed F. O. B. for \$12.

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NO FARMER complete with out Anderson's Patent Double Acting Force Pump. Why?—It is two force pump in one. 1.—It throws more water with less labor than any other. 2.—It will draw water from any depth to any distance, with pressure of 200 lbs. to 400 lbs. 3.—It is a fire engine in case of fire. 4.—It is always primed and lubricated. 5.—It cannot freeze. 6.—It has no leather sucker to get out of order.

ANDERSON PUMP COMPANY 278 James Street, Winnipeg.

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THE SECRET Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system. Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obsolete Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.
